

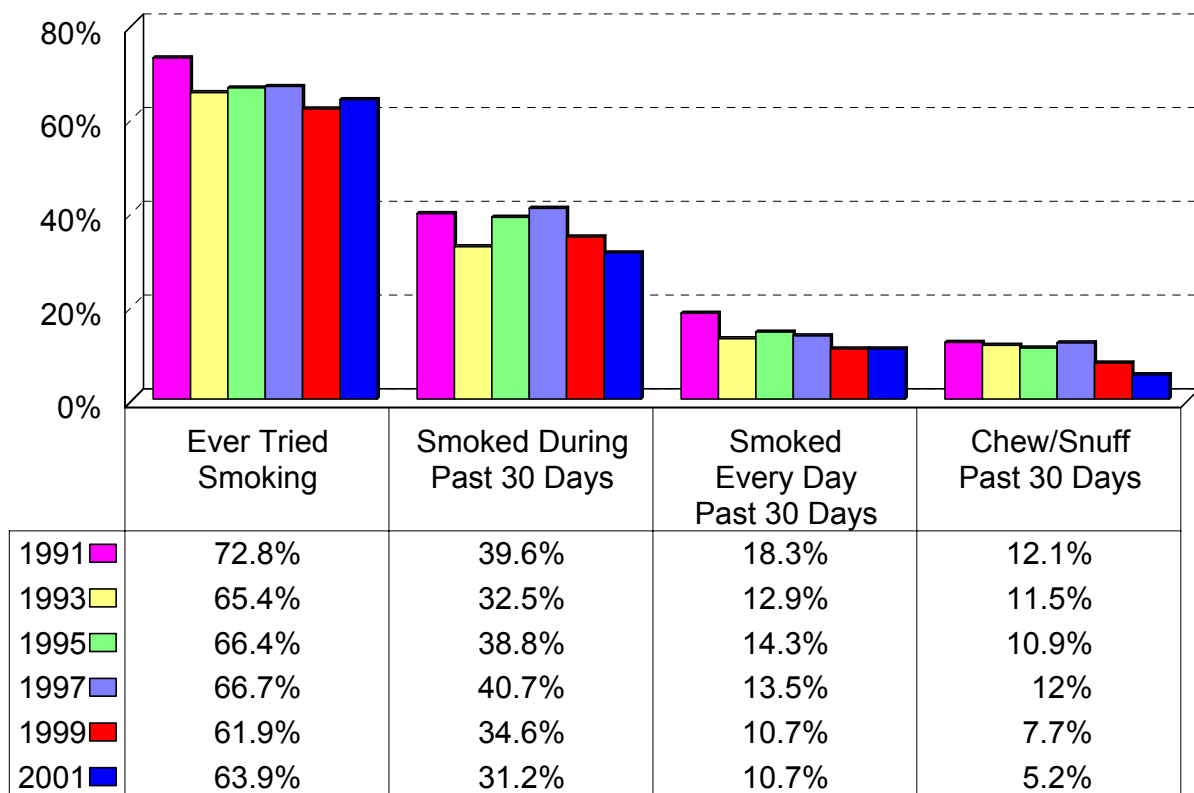
Tobacco Use

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey includes questions on smoking frequency, intensity, history and cessation attempts; how cigarettes are obtained; smoking on school property; and smokeless tobacco and cigar use. Health Objectives for the Year 2010: Reduce disease, disability, and death related to tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke by preventing initiation of tobacco use, promoting cessation of tobacco use, reducing exposure to secondhand smoke, and changing social norms and environments that support tobacco use.

Highlights

- L** Percentage of teens reporting ever trying cigarettes during their life time increased in 2001 (63.9%), however, reported daily smoking did not change from the 1999 survey (10.7%). Reports of current smoking and smokeless tobacco use (past 30 days) declined slightly in 2001.

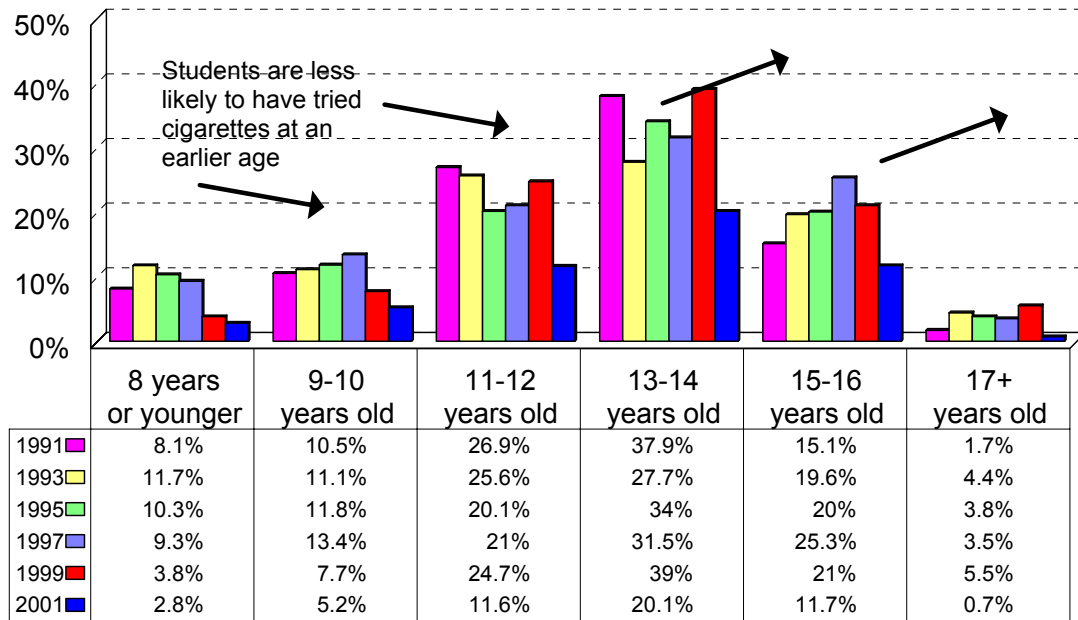
Figure 1: Tobacco Use*
High School Students



*Grade Adjusted

In 2001, teens reported beginning smoking at later age than in previous surveys.

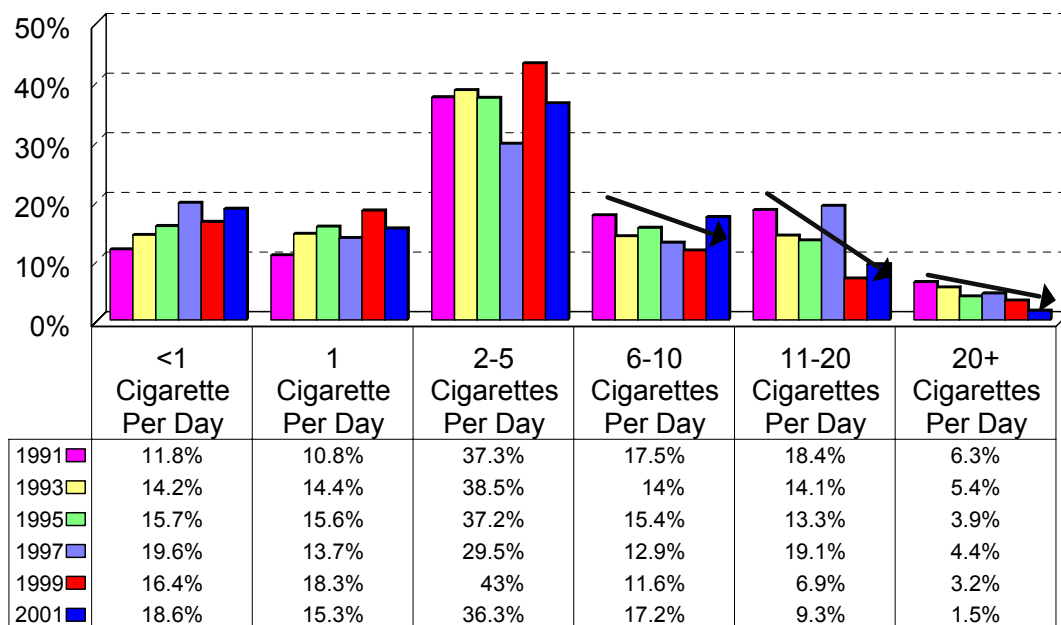
Figure 2: Age at First Use*
High School Students Who Reported Ever Smoking a Whole Cigarette



*Grade Adjusted

Figure 3 shows number of cigarettes smoked by teen respondents per day. Proportion of teens who smoked 6-20 cigarettes increased in 2001, while, percentage of teens smoking 2-5 cigarettes has dropped significantly.

Figure 3: Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day*
High School Students Who Reported Smoking During the Past 30 Days

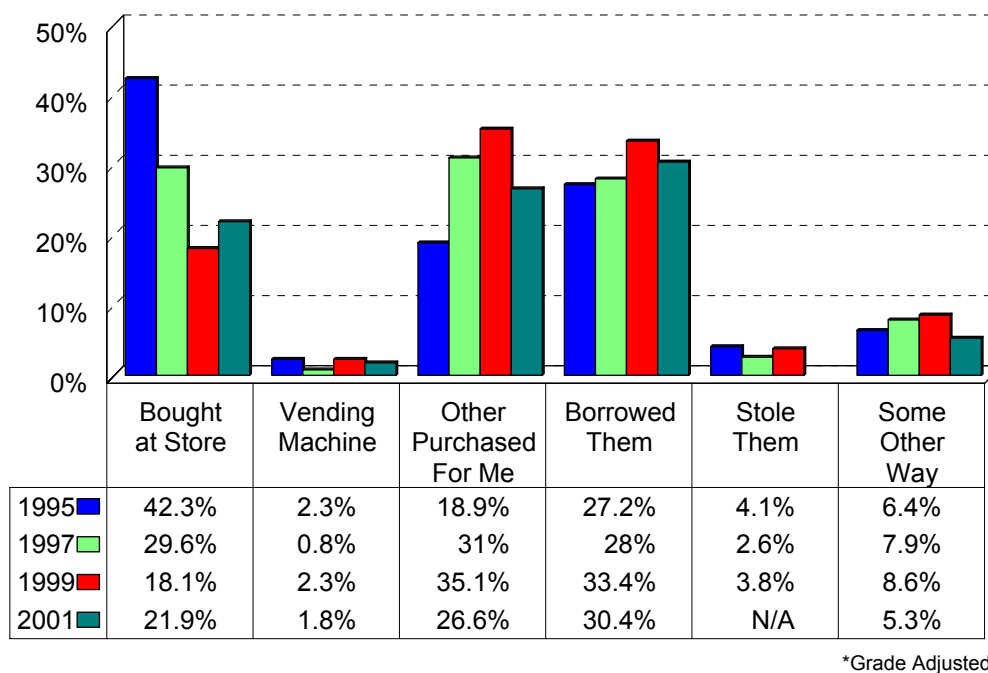


* Number of cigarettes smoked per day, on the days they smoked

Grade Adjusted

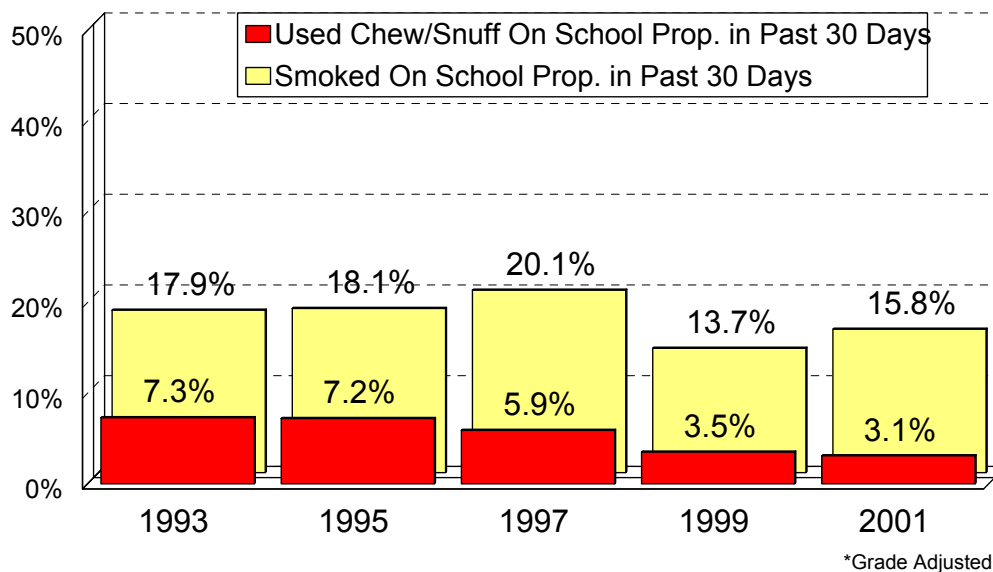
- L Most common method of obtaining a cigarette was “borrowing”(30.4%) followed by “purchase by others” (26.6%). Over one-fifth (21.9%) of teens bought their cigarettes from a store.

Figure 4: How Cigarettes Are Usually Obtained*
High School Students Who Reported Smoking During the Past 30 Days



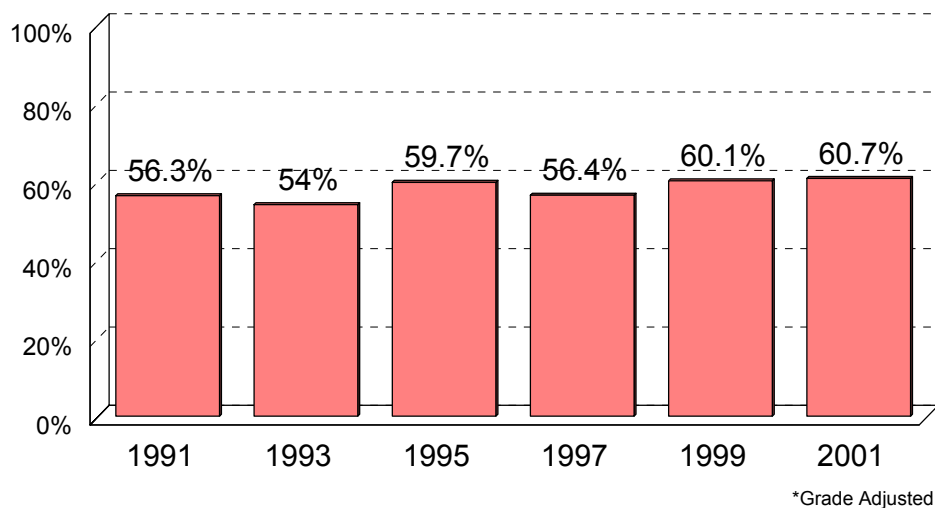
- L Using smokeless tobacco on school property declined substantially from 1993-2001, however, smoking cigarettes showed an inconsistent trend.

Figure 5: Tobacco On School Property*
High School Students



- L The percentage of teen smokers (smoked in past 30 days) who reported quit attempts remain about the same in 2001.

Figure 6: Ever Attempted to Quit*
High School Students Who Reported Smoking During Past 30 Days



- L Figure 7,8 & 9 shows trends in smoking experience, current smoking, daily smoking and smokeless tobacco use by male and female high school students. Other than smokeless tobacco use no significant gender difference was observed in 2001.

Figure 7: Smoking Experience & Current Smoking*
High School Students

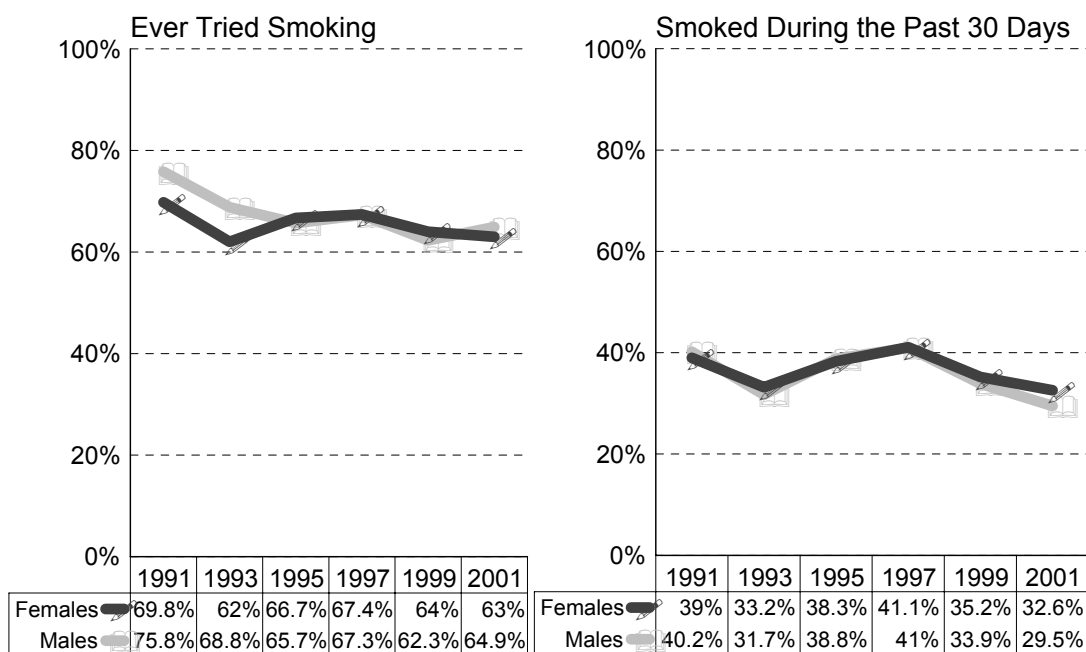


Figure 8: Daily Smoking, Past 30 Days*
High School Students

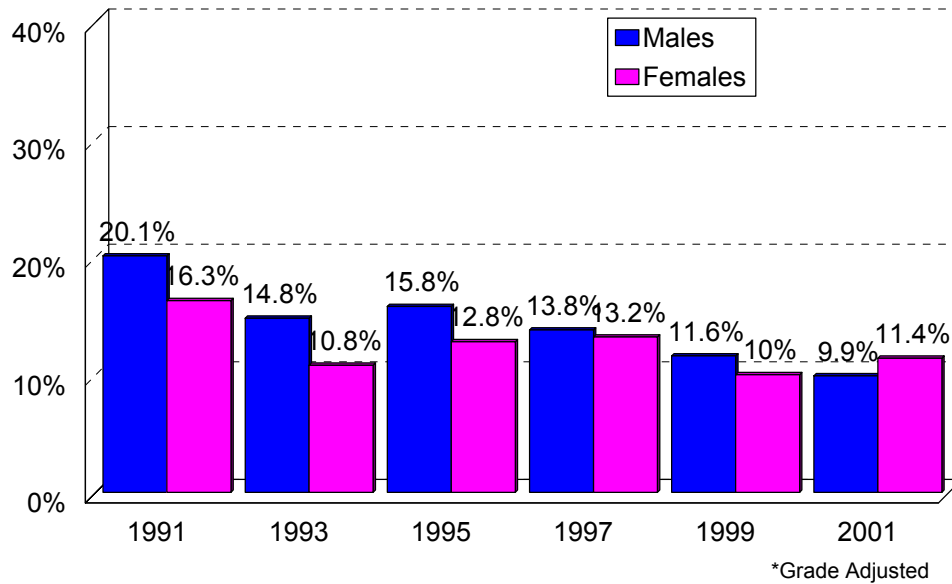
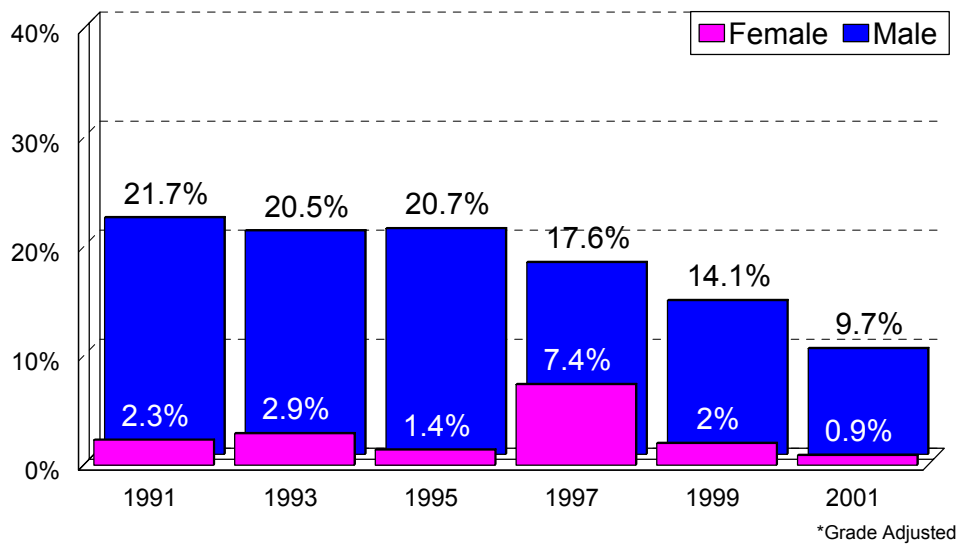


Figure 9: Smokeless Tobacco Use*
High School Students Who Reported Using Chew/Snuff
During the Past 30 Days



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As with other risky behaviors, teens in older grades reported tobacco use at higher rates than those in lower grades. Decline in tobacco use from 1991 to 2001 were particularly strong among teens of 9th grade (Figure 10,11 & 12).

Figure 10: Ever Smoked, by Grade
High School Students

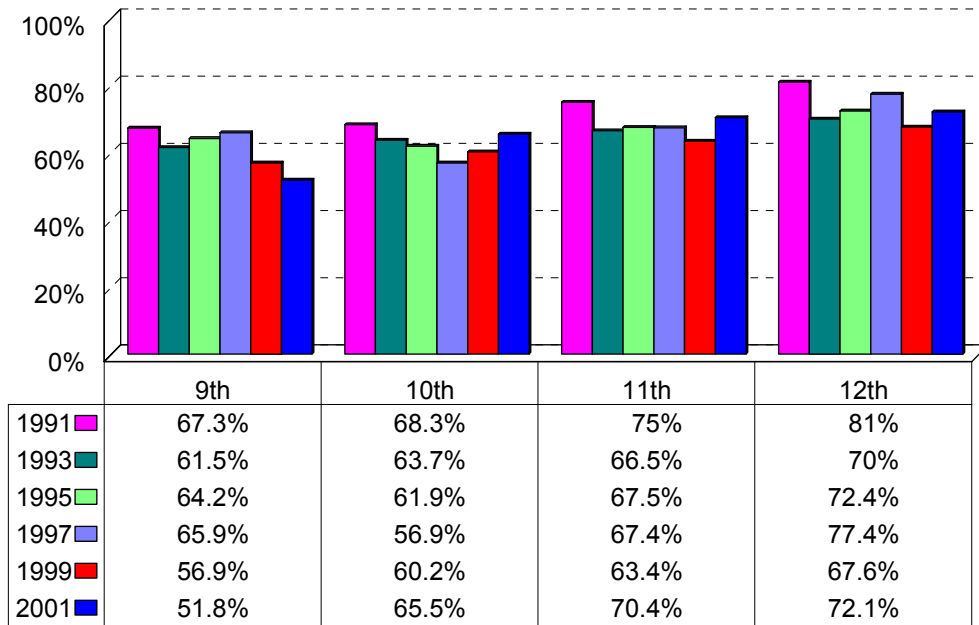
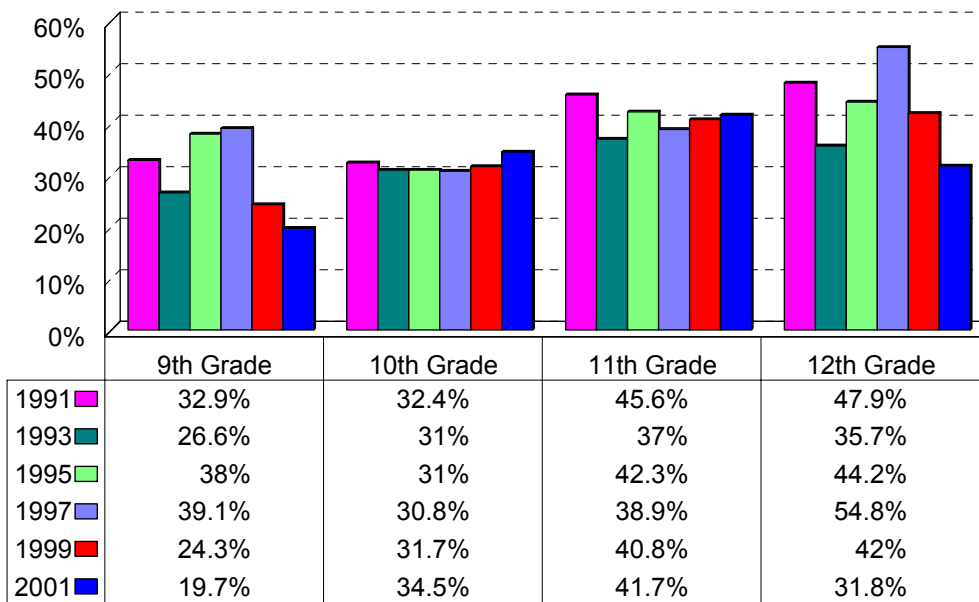
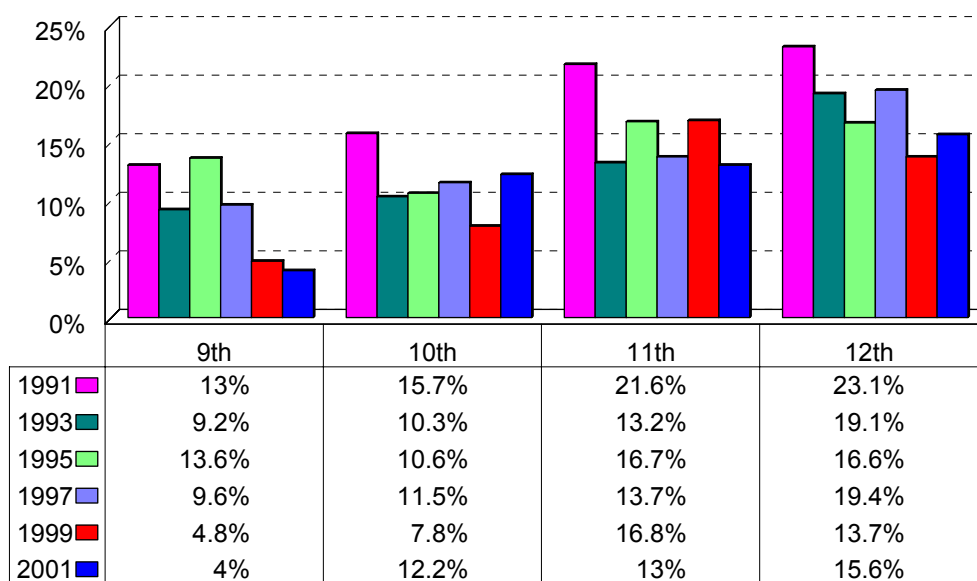


Figure 11: Current Smoking (Past 30 Days)
By Grade, High School Students

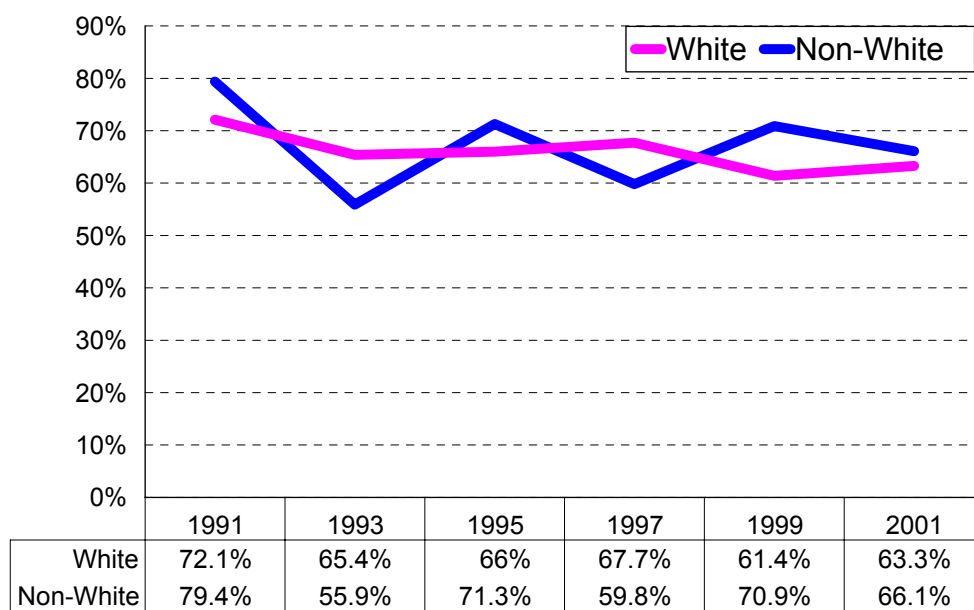


**Figure 12: Daily Smoking, by Grade
(Smoked Every Day For the Past 30 Days)
High School Students**



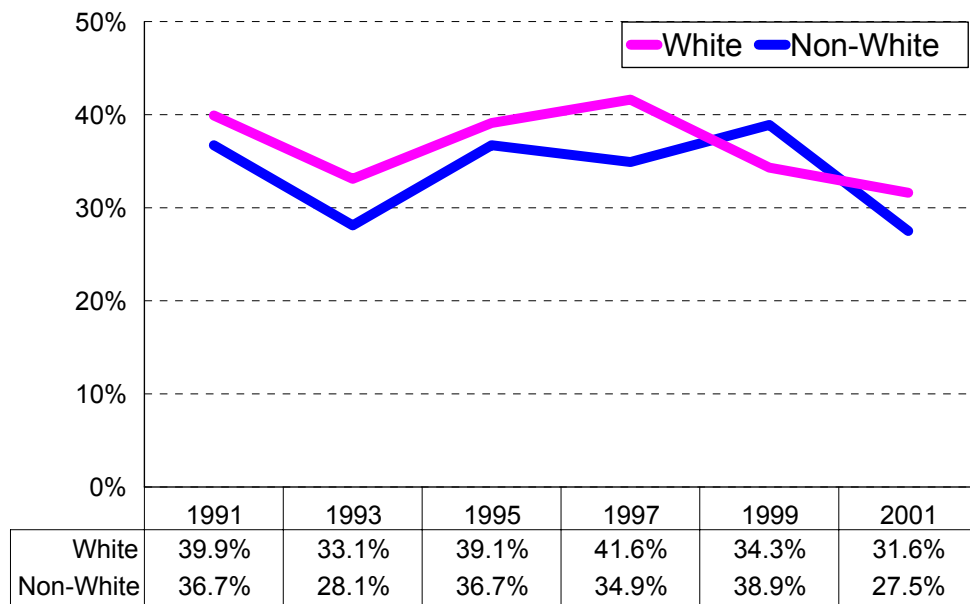
L From 1991 to 2001, there was little difference between white and non-white teens in reported smoking behaviors. Reported smoking behaviors showed inconsistent trends over the time period of record (Figure 13,14 & 15).

**Figure 13: Ever Tried Smoking*
High School Students**



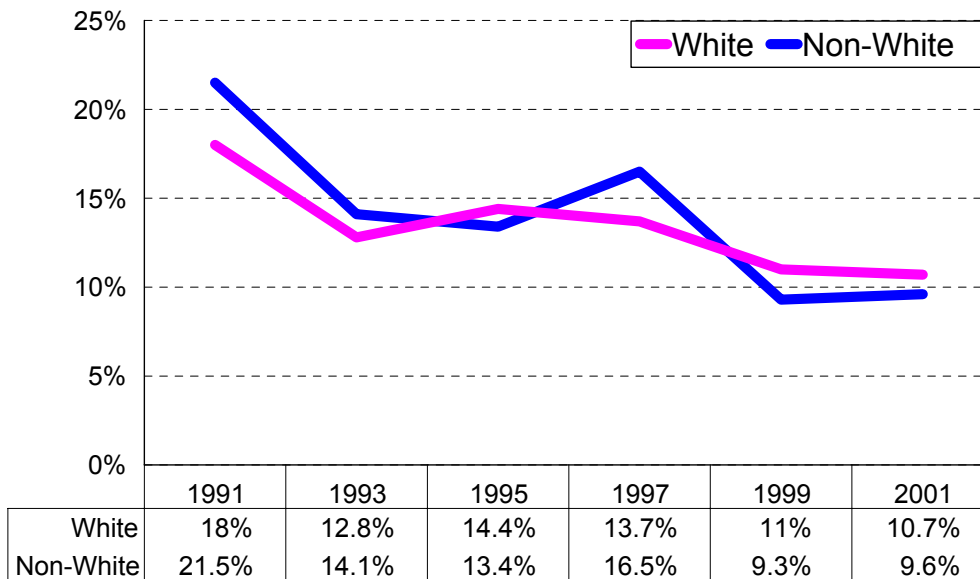
*Grade Adjusted

Figure 14: Current Smoking (Past 30 Days)*
High School Students



*Grade Adjusted

Figure 15: Daily Smoking*
(Smoked Every Day During the Past 30 Days)
High School Students



*Grade Adjusted